

HOUSE FINALLY PASSES SALARY BILL BY STRICT PARTISAN VOTE

Democrats Attempt Filibuster
and Try to Adjourn, but Are
Not Able to Get Away
With It.

SOCIALIST AND MOOSE JOIN WITH MINORITY

Unless Things Explode Over-
night Senate Is Expected to
Jam Things Through to an
End This Morning.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
Santa Fe, Feb. 12.—By a strict party vote of 23 to 15, the socialist and the progressive voting with the democrats, the house this afternoon passed the salary bill introduced by Mr. Fleming as House Bill 219. This action was taken despite a determined filibuster by Mr. Swan, who pleaded for delay on the ground that he is opposed to "railroading" bills through the house before they are printed.

The first move of the minority against the bill was a motion by Mr. Ryan to substitute his salary measure for that of Mr. Fleming. This was lost by a vote of 24 to 13. On the motion to suspend the debate a squabble ensued because Mr. Smith had been paired with Mr. Lujan by the speaker. Mr. Smith, nevertheless, insisted upon voting, but refused to appeal from the decision of the chair.

It was upon motion of Mr. Mann that Mr. Smith was finally permitted to vote. Republicans in the meanwhile had brought Mr. Lujan into the house.

A motion by Mr. Swan to adjourn was lost by a vote of 23 to 12, several of the democrats voting with the republicans. Mr. Hewitt then proposed a substitute for the fourth class, with a maximum salary of \$1,500, but this met with opposition even from the democrats. Mr. Ryan stated that the salary proposed by Mr. Hewitt was entirely too low, and Mr. Hewitt's motion failed by a vote of 26 to 12.

Another motion to adjourn failed by the same vote, and the bill was then finally passed by the majority above mentioned. Mr. Holland being absent.

Unless the situation changes overnight, the senate will pass this bill tomorrow, as it is practically the six-classification bill of Mr. Holl, except that Santa Fe county is placed in the second class.

Six Classifications.
First class: counties made up of counties with more than \$14,000,000 gross assessment. The sheriff in these counties is to receive \$2,500, with an allowance of \$2,500 for deputies. The treasurer, assessor and county clerk are to receive \$2,000, with \$1,200 for deputies. The county school superintendent gets \$2,000, with \$200 for traveling expenses. County commissioners and the probate judge get \$900. The surveyor \$10 a day for not more than 120 days. An allowance of \$1,200 is made for the district clerk.

In the second class the sheriff, assessor, treasurer and county clerk are to receive \$2,250, with \$1,000 for deputies, except that the sheriff is allowed \$1,500, county superintendent, \$1,500; county commissioners and probate judges, \$800; surveyor, \$10 a day for 150 days.

In the third class the sheriff, assessor, clerk and treasurer are to receive \$2,500, with the same allowance for deputies as in the second class; county school superintendent, \$1,500; county commissioners and probate judge, \$600; surveyor, \$10 a day for 125 days.

In the fourth class the treasurer, assessor, sheriff and clerk are to receive \$2,250, the allowance for deputies being \$500 except for the sheriff, who gets \$1,000 for that purpose; county superintendent, \$1,500; county commissioners and probate judge, \$400; surveyor, \$10 a day for 75 days.

In the fifth class the treasurer, sheriff and clerk are to receive \$1,500, the assessor, \$1,400; deputy sheriffs, \$700; county superintendent, \$1,400; county commissioners and probate judge, \$400; surveyor, \$10 a day for 75 days.

In the sixth class the sheriff and assessor are to get \$1,500; the treasurer, \$700; deputy sheriff, \$700; assessor, \$250; county superintendent, \$1,300; probate judge and county commissioners, \$200; surveyor, \$10 a day for 50 days. Sheriffs are to be allowed 50 cents a day per capita for feeding prisoners.

So many legislators have expressed a desire to be in Santa Fe during the good old summer time and when the summer school is in session, that Mr. Renahan this afternoon introduced house joint resolution 11, providing for the submission to the people of an amendment to Section 5 of Article 12.

House Bill 208. Introduced by Mr. Davies this afternoon, provides for the extinction of all corporations that have failed to make a report to the secretary of state within the last three years. There are said to be almost 2,000 corporations in that class.

House Bill 214. By Mr. Renahan, appropriates \$5,000 to compensate owners of certain clay banks near Santa Fe from which the penitentiary authorities have been hauling clay to manufacture brick. A court decree handed down in 1912 gave the owners damages to the amount of \$5,000.

Heavy Fighting Is Resumed In West, According To Paris Report
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"In the Argonne, in the region of Bagelle, after a violent struggle with lance and bombs which continued throughout the morning, a German attack was delivered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon against the earthworks of Marie Therese. It was repulsed on a line held by our columns of four along five hundred meters of the front but was broken down by our artillery and infantry fire. The enemy left on the ground a very great number of dead."

"In the Vosges, to the south of the Chateau de Lusse, north of the Col-de-Sainte Marie, we succeeded by a sudden attack in occupying one of the German trenches. On several parts of the front there has been a very spirited artillery engagement. The French war office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of the war which reads in part as follows:

"In the Argonne the fighting in the vicinity of Marie Therese earthworks has been very violent. According to the latest reports received here, the German forces amount to about one brigade. We have maintained all our positions. The losses of the enemy are considerable and ours are serious."

"In the Vosges there has been a thick fog and abundant snow. It was during a very dark night that there occurred the infantry engagement reported yesterday at La Fontenelle, on the Ban-de-Sapt. The Germans had at least two battalions of troops present. After having ceded some ground our troops recaptured everything they gave up. This was during the day of February 10, and it was accomplished by a series of counter-attacks."

GERMANS SEND ALL WOOL STORES FROM LODZ
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RUSSIAN STAFF ADMITS RETREAT TOWARD BORDER

Heavy German Concentration in East Prussia Compels Czar's Forces to Evacuate Mazurian Lakes Region.

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"It has been definitely established that the Germans are concentrating very great forces in East Prussia. These forces have started an offensive which they are developing, especially in the direction of Wilkowsky (north of Augustow) and Lyck. The presence is reported of units composed of new recruits from central Germany."

"Our troops, keeping the enemy in check, are retreating from the Mazurian lakes toward our frontier."

"On the right bank of the Vistula some small encounters have taken place in the direction of Myachetny, toward Ostrolenka and in the region of Serpetz on the Skwa river."

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been only cannonades."

"In the Carpathians the enemy made attacks to the west of Mezolaburth in the direction of Iablonow to the east of the Uzsok pass. We repulsed all these attacks and also a German offensive on the heights of Kozioiwka."

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BATTLE FOLLOWS BATTLE IN EAST; ANOTHER GREAT STRUGGLE SOON

German Offensive Takes Serious Form in East Prussia Where Reinforcements Are Now Rushing.

GRAND DUKE'S NEXT MOVEMENT AWAITED

Austrian Resistance Is Broken in Carpathians, but Russians Are Losing Out in Bukovina Campaign.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
London, Feb. 11 (9:30 p. m.)—Battle is following battle on the eastern front, where Russia single-handed is fighting the forces of Germany, Austria and Turkey. The Russians have held their lines against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army, which attacked last week, but broke through in the Carpathians. They are now called upon to defend the positions which they have won in East Prussia and northern Poland.

The Germans are transferring men and guns by their splendid strategic railways and have assumed the offensive on the East Prussian border and on the right bank of the lower Vistula, where an advance has brought them in the district of Sierpe, which the Russians occupied a short time ago.

Big Battle Expected.
It is impossible to say whether the next big battle will take place in this district or in East Prussia, as Grand Duke Nicholas, with whom the initiative remains, has not disclosed his intentions. He may either strike along the Vistula and toward East Prussia, or threaten to cut von Hindenburg's communications with Thorn by a movement along the lower Vistula.

No further change is noted in the Carpathians, but the Austrian official report, which complains of the obstacle of snow and of the strong pressure of the Russians, suggests that their offensive has at least partly failed.

While the Austro-German forces in the eastern part of the range seem to have been strong enough to compel the Russians to retire from Bukovina, the Austrians appear after the first battles of Sunday last, to have lost complete command of the middle and western portions of the mountains.

Fighting on West Front.
Except for a somewhat more severe engagement at Compiègne, the Russians are retreating from the Mazurian lake district to their own frontier. The Russian general staff admits this in its official statement and possibly these new offensive operations are those to which a Berlin dispatch recently referred as impending and as promising decisive results and perhaps a big victory.

In Poland and the Carpathians the battles which have been under way for weeks past, are progressing, but details are lacking in the various official reports.

The Austrians still claim to be making advances in the Carpathian mountains and report Russian repulses.

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A note to the German government dealing with the recent German proclamation of a war zone in waters around Great Britain and Ireland, the United States government declared that it will hold Germany to a strict accountability for the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives and that in such event it would take any necessary steps to safeguard American citizens and property.

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PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM IS SENT GERMANY REGARDING VIOLATION OF AMERICAN RIGHTS ON HIGH SEAS

DESTRUCTION OF VESSELS IN WAR
AREA WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY
GRAVEST OF CONSEQUENCES

Great Britain Is Told That Continued Use of Stars and Stripes for Protection of Merchant Ships Is Not Regarded Favorably by United States and That England Could Not Escape Participation in Responsibility for Outrages That Might Follow Continuation of Such Practice With Sanction of His Majesty; Copies of Note Are Given to Representatives of Other Neutral Nations and Purport of Incident Is General Topic of Conversation.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Washington, Feb. 11.—Publication by the state department tonight of the text of a note sent yesterday to Great Britain and Germany, respectively, revealed that both countries had been warned in most emphatic terms against menacing the vessels or lives of American citizens traversing the recently proclaimed sea zones of war.

Germany was advised that the United States "would be constrained to hold the imperial government to a strict accountability" for such acts of naval aggression, and that the destruction of American vessels or the loss of American lives and that "such a deplorable situation should arise" the American government would "take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property."

England Not Exposed.
To Great Britain, the United States pointed out "a measure of responsibility" would seem to be imposed on the British government "for the loss of American vessels and lives in case of an attack by a German naval force." If England sanctioned the general misuse of the American flag by British vessels and thereby cast doubt upon the valid character of neutral ensigns.

The two communications were to have been presented today, respectively, to the British government by Ambassador Page and the German foreign office by Ambassador Gerard. They were prepared by Counselor Robert Lansing and revised by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan after consultation with the entire cabinet.

Copies to Neutral Powers.
The British, Spanish and Brazilian ambassadors, who happened to call at the state department, were given copies of the notes as were the ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, who specially requested it. The documents created something of a sensation among the diplomats generally because of what some regarded as their drastic implications.

Officials of the American government pointed out informally that it had been deemed advisable to speak in unmistakable terms now rather than to await the alarming effect upon American public opinion which might ensue from the sinking of a vessel with scores of American citizens. The notes, officials were confident, would serve as a preventative of the critical possibilities described in them.

Diplomats Interested.
Diplomats examined with great interest the language of the communications and some of them contrasted the note to Germany as a warning that the loss of American lives by sinking even a belittled merchant ship would be covered by the responsibility of the American government because of the insistence that all merchant ships must be visited and searched and passengers taken off before ships can be sunk.

The full texts of the notes as made public by the state department are as follows:

"February 10, 1915.—The secretary of state has instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, to present to the German government a note to the following effect:

"The government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German admiralty issued on the 4th of February, 1915, the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English channel, are to be considered an armed zone within the zone of war, that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th instant will be destroyed, although it may not always be possible to save the crews and passengers; and that neutral vessels exposed themselves to danger within this zone of war by public use of the ensign of neutral flags said to have been ordered by the British government on the 21st of January and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks. Intended to strike enemy ships, vessels it is to be its duty to call the attention of the neutral government to, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation."

Views With Grave Concern.
The government of the United States views those possibilities with grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege and, indeed its duty in the circumstances, to request the imperial German government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relations between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy forehanded in the admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens."

"It is, of course, not necessary to remind the German government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels, on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed and effectively maintained, which this government does not understand to be proposed in this case. To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a prescribed area of the high seas without first ascertaining its neutral status, is a practice which is in violation of the principles of international law and the contraband character of its course would be an act unprecedented in naval warfare that this government is reluctant to believe that the imperial German government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible. The application that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a prescribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized."

"This government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the imperial German government and very respectfully states that the government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unilateral action to which the German government believe the governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the government of the United States has not commented to or acquiesced in any measure which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which would be to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects on American shipping which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that it, therefore regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note."

"If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States would be considered a good faith and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the government of the United States to view the action in any other light than as a deliberate violation of neutral rights which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two governments."

Warning Is Specific.
"If such a deplorable situation should arise, the imperial German government can readily appreciate that the government of the United States would be constrained to hold the imperial German government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."

"The government of the United States, in view of these considerations which it urges with the greatest respect and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstanding may arise and no circumstances occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the imperial German government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany; otherwise than by visit and search, though their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German admiralty."

"It is added for the information of the imperial government that representations have been made to his Britannic majesty's government in respect to the unwarranted use of the American flag for the protection of German ships."

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NEVADA SENATE KILLS NEW DIVORCE BILL

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Carson City, Nev., Feb. 11.—The six months divorce bill, already passed by the assembly, was defeated 13 to 8, in the senate this afternoon.

The divorce bill, which was introduced by Waits of Washoe county, was intended to repeal the law passed by the legislature of 1913 making one year's residence necessary in order to file suit for divorce. The Waits bill reduced the legal residence period to six months.

CALLES SAYS BORDER WAR WILL COMMENCE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 11.—General P. Elias Calles, the Carranza commander in Sonora, said today that the occupation of Naco by Maximo's troops would serve to renew hostilities on the border.

He intends, however, to adhere to our part of the agreement, said Calles, and will not attempt to take or occupy Naco."

Summary of War News of Yesterday

A strong German movement was begun in East Prussia where very large German forces have been concentrated. Contemporaneously, the Russians are retreating from the Mazurian lake district to their own frontier. The Russian general staff admits this in its official statement and possibly these new offensive operations are those to which a Berlin dispatch recently referred as impending and as promising decisive results and perhaps a big victory.

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"In the Vosges there has been a thick fog and abundant snow. It was during a very dark night that there occurred the infantry engagement reported yesterday at La Fontenelle, on the Ban-de-Sapt. The Germans had at least two battalions of troops present. After having ceded some ground our troops recaptured everything they gave up. This was during the day of February 10, and it was accomplished by a series of counter-attacks."

GERMANS SEND ALL WOOL STORES FROM LODZ
London, Feb. 12 (3 a. m.)—Telegraphing from Petrograd, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent says: "The indications are that the Germans plan to withdraw from Lodz. All the wool stores have been removed from the factories and sent to Germany."

RUSSIAN STAFF ADMITS RETREAT TOWARD BORDER

Heavy German Concentration in East Prussia Compels Czar's Forces to Evacuate Mazurian Lakes Region.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Petrograd, Feb. 11.—The following statement from the general staff of the Russian commander-in-chief was made public tonight:

"It has been definitely established that the Germans are concentrating very great forces in East Prussia. These forces have started an offensive which they are developing, especially in the direction of Wilkowsky (north of Augustow) and Lyck. The presence is reported of units composed of new recruits from central Germany."

"Our troops, keeping the enemy in check, are retreating from the Mazurian lakes toward our frontier."

"On the right bank of the Vistula some small encounters have taken place in the direction of Myachetny, toward Ostrolenka and in the region of Serpetz on the Skwa river."

"On the left bank of the Vistula there have been only cannonades."

"In the Carpathians the enemy made attacks to the west of Mezolaburth in the direction of Iablonow to the east of the Uzsok pass. We repulsed all these attacks and also a German offensive on the heights of Kozioiwka."

"We seized the heights near Rabbe, to the east of the Luppok pass, after a violent fight and captured as many as one thousand prisoners."

HEAVY FIGHTING IS RESUMED IN WEST, ACCORDING TO PARIS REPORT

Fierce Bombardment of Nieuport and Banks of Yser Fails to Seriously Damage Positions of Allies.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE IN ARGONNE REGION

All Attacks by Germans Repulsed, but French Admit Serious Losses to Themselves During Combat.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)
Paris, Feb. 11 (10:40 p. m.)—The following official communication was issued by the war office tonight: "The enemy has strongly bombarded Nieuport and the banks of the Yser, but has not succeeded in doing any material damage. Our artillery has responded effectively."

"In the Argonne, in the region of Bagelle, after a violent struggle with lance and bombs which continued throughout the morning, a German attack was delivered at 1 o'clock in the afternoon against the earthworks of Marie Therese. It was repulsed on a line held by our columns of four along five hundred meters of the front but was broken down by our artillery and infantry fire. The enemy left on the ground a very great number of dead."

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The Day in Congress

SENATE.

Met at noon.

The fight over the ship bill relaxed while plans were being made to take up appropriation bills.

HOUSE.

Met at 11 a. m.

Debate continued on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Leaders prepared to take up the administration ship bill under a special rule.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Feb. 10.—New Mexico: Fair Thursday and probably Friday.